

# THE CLARION.

By E. Barksdale, J. L. Power, and H. Barksdale.

Official Journal of the State of Mississippi.  
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1880.

J. F. Phillips has been elected to Congress from the 7th Missouri District.

Unos, harmony, concessions. Everything for the Democratic cause—nothing for men.

The Mississippi Valley Convention will be held in New Orleans in February.

The Democratic State Convention of Ohio wants the National Convention held at Cincinnati on the 8th of June.

Under the opinion of the Supreme Court of Maine, the Republicans have a majority in the Legislature of that State, and the war of the factions is over.

The Joint Standing Committee on the Code, have commenced work with activity. Judge Campbell is constantly engaged with the Committee.

The plan is laid for the nomination of Grant for the Presidency in advance, by the Republican State Convention of Pennsylvania, which will meet early in February.

## The Governor's Message.

This is an able, practical and comprehensive document. It is published in full in our present issue, and will receive the attention which its importance deserves.

The cotton crop of 1878 was 4,578,000 bales. For this crop the producers received an average price of about eight cents per pound, aggregating \$180,000,000. The crop of 1879, will be worth \$220,000,000.

The bill for the repeal of the legal tender property of Greenbacks will be reported from the Finance Committee of the United States Senate at an early day. So say Washington telegrams.

In the legal-tender test case the refusal of the United States Court to advance it on the calendar is said to be owing to the fact that the members at present sitting are equally divided on the question.

The New York Sun states accurately when it says Grant is "the candidate of all the uncompleted plunderers and defrauders." But this fact gives him a pretty strong backing in the Republican party, had he nothing else to rely upon.

It is an interesting and unprecedented fact that a Major-General of militia, has control of the executive department of the State of Maine in the disorganized condition of the State government.

The next electoral count can be held or made under existing laws as well as under any other system, and as both Houses are Democratic, it is not to be apprehended that there will be difficulty in making it.

MISSISSIPPI. *Edwards & Co.* in their Liverpool monthly circular, estimates the cotton consumption of Great Britain during November as 60,000 bales of 400 pounds each per week, against 51,000 bales last year, and 50,000 the previous month. On the Continent 40,000 to 47,000 bales, against 43,000 to 44,000 last year, have been worked up.

The census will be taken in June. The report will be made to Congress at the December session, and new apportionment of Congressional representation will be made; and the question arises if a change is made in the number of Representatives of Mississippi, will it be necessary for the present Legislature to re-district the State. If so an extra session will have to be called.

## Congress.

Congress re-assembled Tuesday. It will be seen that important questions of great moment, including finance, appropriation bills &c., are, engaging the attention of the two Houses. Firmness, tempered by discretion and moderation, is the true policy for the representatives of the Democracy.

THREE JUDGES of the Supreme Court of the United States who in the course of nature must soon vacate their seats, Clifford, Swayne and Strong who are well on in the seventies, Bradley who is sixty-eight, and Hunt who is a hopeless invalid. One of the duties devolving upon the next President will be the selection of their successors, and it is for this reason important if for none other that the Democrats should carry the Presidential election. The South is now unrepresented on the bench.

MR. CHALMERS has introduced in the House of Representatives a bill to regulate coin certificates. It provides that holders of gold or silver bullion may deposit the same at any United States Mint to be coined, and shall receive coin certificates for the value thereof in denominations of not less than \$5; such certificates to be received for customs, taxes and all public dues and to be re-issuable; the bullion deposited to be coined as rapidly as possible and applied to the payment of the bonded debt; but there shall be always kept in the Treasury gold and silver coin equal to one-third of the outstanding coin certificates; the issue of the coin certificates to be limited to the bullion so received.

The bill introduced by Mr. Jones, in the United States Senate, sets forth that the New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg Railroad has failed to comply with the conditions of section 22, of act of March 3, 1871, Texas Pacific Railroad, &c., and the bill therefore provides that said section be repealed, and all grants, rights, etc., given to said New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg Railroad Company has not completed said road within five years from the passage of the act.

It further provides that the same section be re-enacted in full in favor of the New Orleans Pacific Railroad, and all rights, privileges, franchises and grants of land conferred by said section be conferred upon said New Orleans Pacific Railroad Company.

## The Democratic-Conservative Party—Its Paramount Claims.

The Democratic-Conservative Party are to be congratulated upon the unanimity with which the members of the party in the Legislature, have resolved to stand by the caucus system. There are differences of opinion as to men, but upon the paramount question of maintaining the usage and enforcing the discipline of the party, there is but one voice coming up from the people, and that voice is of unqualified approbation of the decision that has been made. The caucus system, the people say, must be preserved as the only means of preserving the Democratic Party of Mississippi. The next resolve should be to preserve the system in spirit as well as in letter. To produce a dead-lock in the race for the Senate that would prevent a party nomination, would be to destroy the purpose of the caucus. To carry out the system in good faith, a nomination should be made before the two Houses proceed to vote for Senator, otherwise the unseemly spectacle will be presented of a hurdle race and a contest among political friends which can only be ended by an appeal to the opposition. This will be a humiliating confession of weakness by the party which has thus far borne its banner proudly, and in triumph, and harmonious, over many a hard fought field. It will be worse than a confession of weakness. It will be the first step towards the utter disorganization and final overthrow of the Democratic party in Mississippi. If the Democratic members of the Legislature set the example of balloting for an indefinite time, and finally defeating a nomination and going into an election with a multitude of rival candidates of their own, what guarantee is there that it will not be followed next year when a State ticket is to be nominated, and year after next when another Legislature is chosen upon which will devolve the duty of electing another United States Senator? By that time, following the example, if it should be unfortunately set by the present Legislature, the process of disintegration will have proceeded so far that the reunion of the dismembered party may be hopeless; and the enemies of the Democracy who are looking with eager interest to the present proceedings, will not be content to dictate who among Democrats shall be chosen. They will have stormed the citadel, and can elect a man of their own faith to the Senate. In fact, the once triumphant party upon which the hopes of the people are built will be a wreck—the victim of its own dissensions. The question may well be asked if a Democratic Legislature will not forego personal preferences for the maintenance of the organization, is their ground for belief that State and county county conventions, even if assembled, will be guided by a wiser spirit? Nevertheless, let us hope and pray for the best.

## The Maine Lesson.

We would infer that the trouble and threatened bloodshed in Maine, has taught a lesson to some of our Northern friends, from what the Boston Herald, a conservative Republican, says. Here it is:

We have already referred to one valuable lesson to be drawn from the election in Maine, and every phrase presented emphasizes it. When we have read about conflicting State governments in the South, it did not seem to us that such conflicts could ever take place in this section. We were to think that our civilization was too thorough, and our modes of proceeding too well established, to allow of any question in regard to giving full and honest expression to the will of the majority expressed in any election. But we find that the State of Maine is liable to the same difficulties as Louisiana, and, though the manners of the people are different, the danger of violating law is as great in one State as in the other.

This experience should teach us clearly, and inculcate respect for every popular protest against official wrong. Candidates for office have been frequently counted out on technicalities in every State, but in Maine the result has been so sweeping as to reverse the expressed will of the people at the polls.

## The National Debt.

In 1881, nearly \$800,000,000 of United States bonds will fall due. Some of them draw interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and the rest at 5 per cent. Mr. Fernando Wood has introduced a bill in the House providing that the new bonds to be sold for the purpose of refunding those about to fall due shall draw interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. per annum. Secretary Sherman recommends their refunding in 4 per cent. The true policy will be to pay off the public indebtedness as speedily as possible, unless it be assumed that the old doctrine of monarchies is correct, that a public debt is a public blessing. The interest of the debt is a cancer which is constantly eating out the substance of the people. Pay the debt and the bonds will be subject to taxation and that will create labor and help to build up the material interests of the country.

The work of taking the census will begin shortly. General Walker, the Superintendent, has his list of Supervisors complete—one for each of the 158 census districts into which the country has been divided. The list will be submitted to the President and the Secretary of the Interior for approval, and sent to the Senate for confirmation soon after the re-assembling of Congress. The Census Supervisors will have the appointment of the Enumerators in their districts whose duty will be to make out full and accurate lists of the names, ages, residences, occupations, etc., of all the inhabitants within the boundaries of the respective limits assigned to them.

DR. VAIDEN'S mess system to board and educate young men at Oxford for teachers, is proving a complete success. The first year he had thirty-six students, and this the second year has seventy. These young men command the esteem and respect universally of the faculty and students. They are assiduous and devoted to their studies, and among the number are several contestants for the first honors in college. The Doctor regrets the failure of his bill to erect mess cottages, as rooms in the dormitories are not suited to the "system" as well as cottages. He hopes the next or present Legislature will award what he asks.

J. M. BUCKLEY, Esq., of Lincoln county, has been appointed Deputy Auditor of Public Accounts. Our excellent Auditor could not have made a better selection.

The Eastern Observer, in the name of a new and handsome paper comes to us from Meridian—Chas. P. Demott, publisher. I have been a subscriber to THE CLARION for over twenty years, except four years of unpleasantness, (not with us) and I have been a reader, I believe, for over thirty years, and in all that time I have found much to commend, and now please send me your paper for another year, with the best wishes from Meridian—Chas. P. Demott, publisher.

## Stand by the Party Organization.

From what we can learn an overwhelming majority of the Democratic members of the Legislature are firmly resolved to adhere to the caucus system, and thus, in the language of our able contemporary, the Port Gibson Revue, hold their grip on the party system no matter who gains or loses. Men may come, and men may go; but the party of principle—the Constitution, of law and of order—must live. A "boom" for the party that has reclaimed Mississippi from misrule, and will save Mississippi to the Democracy in the Presidential election, is what is wanted; and not a "boom" for this man, that man or the other man. If the Legislature sets the example of having a hurdle race for the important offices to be filled by that body, you may expect the same thing next year when an election for State officers will be held. The same arguments which would apply in favor of abandoning the regular organizations now, will apply with equal force then. And when the regular organization has been once struck down, the disorganizer and enemies of the party may well exclaim, seeing the ruin that has been wrought: "Mischievous, but art thou art thou what thou art thou wilt."

## The Maine Scandal.

The Fusionists, (that is the combined opposition to the Republicans) have control of the Maine Legislature. Three of the Fusionists have solemnly avowed that \$1,000,000 was paid to each of them by the Republican managers to absent themselves from the Legislature, to prevent a quorum. They entrapped the leaders by taking the money, after privately notifying third parties what was going on. After receiving the money, they exhibited it and made an open declaration of what had been done. A scene of wild confusion followed.

The Capital of Maine is in an uproar. A Major-General of Militia, Gen. Chamberlain, has called out his forces to preserve order and protect the public property. Treason as well as bribery is in the air; and the mob is surging to and fro like the waves of the sea lashed by the winds. There is no telling what an hour may bring forth. Nothing like it has ever before happened in this country. If it was happening in the South what would be said by her enemies?

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## The Legal Tender Quality of Greenbacks.

Certain capitalists of Boston, New York and other northern cities have petitioned Congress for the repeal of the legal tender quality of greenbacks, saying that to repeal it "would encourage every legitimate business enterprise, would revive confidence in permanent investments, give extended employment to labor in all industrial pursuits, secure to honest labor its just rewards, give ability to ever department of business, and discourage that spirit of uncertainty which breeds disastrous fluctuations in prices."

Naturally the question arises why these capitalists never discovered the disturbing and disquieting nature of the legal-tender quality in the greenbacks till now? They have possessed it every day and every hour since, and we know that without it they would not have possessed half the value they did possess. Yet these capitalists suddenly wake up to the fact that the legal-tender property in the greenback is a defect, and that if it be taken away business will be more settled, enterprise will thrive, confidence will be re-established and labor be better paid. But how strange that it does not occur to them that the most effective way to impair confidence and destroy the steadiness of values is to tinker with the money system, undo what was done seventeen years ago and take away from the lawful money of the country an attribute which it has possessed ever since it was issued? The creditor classes at the East, who make so much of the importance of a stable and permanent money, have done more to impair the stability and permanence of our money system than the Greenbackers themselves. It is these classes who have been constantly undoing the system. They demoralized silver without the knowledge of the people, and now they are before Congress with three disturbing schemes—one to repeal the silver law of 1878, another to take away from greenbacks their legal tender quality, and a third to abolish the greenbacks entirely.

But the scheme will fail. The people, wiser than those who assume to teach them, are opposed to all tinkering schemes at present. They are satisfied with their money system as it stands, and they will not consent that it shall be disturbed in the interest of any class, even though the administration urgently recommends it.

It is understood that Gen. West, one of the Greenback leaders, is personally desirous of securing the repeal of the legal tender quality of the greenback. He has been heard of in the Senate, and he has devised this plan of strengthening his own position by keeping it out of the caucus altogether. This vote, with the exception of General West, and perhaps a few others, will be thrown against Maj. Barksdale, and divided between his opponents; and, therefore, it is to be kept out of the caucus, where it would do him harm. He is, however, to be kept in the election, when if he should be the Democratic nominee, it would do him no harm, and our modes of proceeding too well established, to allow of any question in regard to giving full and honest expression to the will of the majority expressed in any election. But we find that the State of Maine is liable to the same difficulties as Louisiana, and, though the manners of the people are different, the danger of violating law is as great in one State as in the other.

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The question of railroad transportation affects directly or indirectly every industrial and commercial enterprise, and the public have a right to demand that freight rates shall be uniform for like service, without discrimination between citizens or communities, and that they shall also have reasonable publicity. This should be secured by just and practical regulations.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM. The Democracy of Mississippi, in convention assembled, Aug. 24, 1877, adopted the following as a cardinal tenet of the party organization:

Resolved, That unity and harmony are essential to victory; that all independent movements are dangerous to the integrity of the party organization; that all independent candidates are inspired solely by a lust for office; that they shall be treated as common enemies to the welfare of the people and to the good fortune of the State.

## A Colored Democrats' Bond.

F. H. Smith, the colored Justice of Peace, elected by the Democracy of Steel Creek, came up and gave the requisite bond on Thursday last, and to show that the men who elected him propose to stand by him, we give a list of his bondsmen, who are all the way here to go on the bond, to wit: Walter A. White, L. W. Ellis, S. M. Ellis, N. H. Smith and Nicholas Rogers. These are all gentlemen of means and high standing. No officer in the county has given a better bond.

THE DAILY JACKSON CLARION comes to us, newer, fresher and spicier than ever—this is saying a great deal. Besides the Associated Press dispatches and the proceedings of the Legislature, it contains a variety of original and interesting articles, and is a most valuable addition to our press. It is only promises to continue during the session of the Legislature, but we wish the patronage would justify its permanent establishment.—Yazoo Valley Flag.

## What Manufacturers have Done for a Southern O.W.A.

The following facts in reference to the growth of Augusta Georgia, are full of significance. Its prosperity is wholly due to manufacturing. Its population by a recent directory census is 27,000, which does not include the 5,000 to 7,000 souls in the adjoining villages. The January dividends declared by the three factories, five banks, two railroads and other institutions in the city amount to a large sum and show that Augusta is a money as well as a manufacturing centre in the South. The Graniteville cotton factory declares a quarterly dividend of 3 per cent. on its capital of \$600,000; the Augusta Manufacturing Company declares a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. on its capital of \$600,000; the Langley Manufacturing Company declares a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. on \$400,000. The whole is thus summed up by the Chronicle:

Graniteville factory stock \$12,000  
Augusta factory stock 10,000  
Langley factory stock 10,000  
National Bank of Augusta 17,500  
South Georgia Bank 9,000  
Bank of Augusta 4,500  
Commercial bank 5,000  
Planters Loan and Savings Bank 3,000  
Augusta B'n's—interest 35,000  
Augusta B'n's—principal 35,000  
Georgia railroad 120,000  
Augusta and Savannah railroad 35,000  
All other securities 45,000  
Total \$499,000

## The Necessity of Party Unity and Organization.

Kemper Herald. We believe it necessary for party unity to adhere to this system. We believe in keeping party lines strictly drawn, and when a person becomes so well-willed that he cannot sink personal animosity for the good of the party, he should be allowed to take his departure and act with any party he pleases; the only way to draw party lines is by adhering to this system. If this system was good four years ago it is good now, and our leaders should think some before they abandon it, to gratify the desires of a few disappointed office-seekers, who pride themselves upon their independence, but who in fact ought to be kicked out of the Democratic party for departing from the well-known usage thereof. Those who advocate the abolition of the system, offer no good reasons why their advice should be followed. If the Democrats are so largely in the majority it is a good reason for standing by the caucus, for if they are to have a struggle over the election of officers or other party matters, it should be decided in the caucus, so that there will be no splitting up when they meet in the legislative hall. In other words, if they must have a split men or measures, let it be in the caucus; there can be a chance of compromise. All this opposition to the caucus seems to come from those who are supporting some favorite for the United States Senate. What can a man possibly do to any Democratic candidate for the Senate? If he is a good Democrat he will expect his support from Democrats, and would scorn to take the office at the hands of a few Democrats, Independents and Radicals. If our party expects to remain united, we must adopt some plan of action, and when adopted we must adhere to it. As we said in the outset, the caucus system will insure the election of Democratic officers, and is the only means by which we can keep party lines strictly drawn, so let us adhere to this plan.

## Railroad Transportation.

This question is commanding a large share of attention. The following is an extract from the recent message of the Governor of New York, on the subject:

The relations of railroads to the public are of vast importance and demand careful examination by the Legislature. In its capacity as a public body, the Legislature can only be treated by Congress. But the internal interests of the people of this State, comprising one-tenth of the population of the Union must depend upon local legislation. Responding to popular sentiment, the last Assembly appointed a special committee to investigate the subject of the railroads, with instructions to report to the next Legislature. The members of the committee have devoted themselves assiduously to this duty, and will in due time present their conclusions for your consideration.

The question of railroad transportation affects directly or indirectly every industrial and commercial enterprise, and the public have a right to demand that freight rates shall be uniform for like service, without discrimination between citizens or communities, and that they shall also have reasonable publicity. This should be secured by just and practical regulations.

THE SUPREME COURT of the United States Chief Justice Waite has announced that the motion to advance the Chittenden legal tender case upon the calendar was denied. He said the court "would refuse to grant all motions to advance cases involving important Constitutional questions so long as they could not be heard before full bench." This announcement will lead to an early vote in Congress upon the proposition to destroy the legal tender quality of Greenbacks.

## THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

A careful review of this document will assure the reader that it is an excellent one. The recommendations are for the most part timely and judicious, notably the proposition to apply a portion of the convict labor of the State to the construction of a great inland railroad from the seashore to the northern limits of the State—the recommendation in reference to the adoption of the Code prepared by Judge Campbell—the suggestion that the Agricultural and Mechanical College should be fostered by a liberal appropriation—additional legislation for increasing the efficiency of State Board of Health, are all worthy of special commendation, and of adoption by the Legislature.

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## The Greenback National Executive Committee met at Washington on the 8th. Twenty-eight States were represented.

HON. ROBERT SEAL, of Harrison, before starting to the Legislature presented the colored people of Handsboro with a fine building lot for church purposes.

It is stated that Luke Pryor, recently appointed U. S. Senator from Alabama, is a man of great ability, and was law partner of the late Senator Houston. The election by the Legislature is in November next.

The 894 women of Boston who availed themselves of the new privilege of voting for school directors at the recent election in that city have issued an address of congratulation.

The prospective successor to United States Senator Pinckney, of Maryland, is A. P. Gorman, who was once a page-boy in the Senate. Senator Pinckney is an aristocrat from one of the oldest and wealthiest of Maryland families.

We have had the pleasure of a call from Col. A. H. Murfee, President of the Mississippi Military Institute at Pass Christian. He is an accomplished and thorough educator, and visits the Capitol upon an important educational enterprise, which will be laid before the Legislature.

HON. FRANCIS A. WOLFE, member of the House from Tippah, set type on THE CLARION, at Paudling, in 1841, and also worked the old-fashioned hand-press. The Postoffice was then kept at THE CLARION office, and the Captain attended to that duty also, in addition to his two columns of type day.

CAPT. H. P. JOHNSON has retired from the editorial department of the Kosciusko Star to travel in the business interests of his paper and for the recuperation of his health. We wish him abundant success in all his plans; and a speedy return to the active duties of the profession of which he is an ornament. J. P. Clark, a competent journalist, will succeed him.

An interesting Civil Rights case has been instituted in Cincinnati. James H. Vines, a colored boy eleven years old, has filed a petition in the United States Court by his father under the civil rights law, claiming \$20,000 damages from John Buntin, teacher, and the local Trustee of School District No. 2, Washington Township, Clermont county, O., for ejecting him from the school room and refusing to allow him to attend school on account of his color.

## Congress at Work.

The measures before Congress and which will likely be acted upon, are the Diplomatic and Consular, the Army, the Indian, the Legislative, and the Sundry Civil Service Appropriation bills, and the currency question. Ex-Senator Wallace, of Pennsylvania (Democrat), says that all the political issues of 1880 are now before the people, and that Congress should get through its work and adjourn at an early day. It is said that the session will be short.

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There is one thing upon which the Democratic-Conservative party may be congratulated in connection with the Senatorial race. Notwithstanding the zeal with which the friends of the candidates are supporting their favorites, the utmost good feeling prevails among them, and between the candidates. Not a syllable of reproach has been whispered. Each candidate feels that he could say of his victorious rival, "Great let me call him, for he conquered me."

THE GOVERNOR of Connecticut recommends the extension of the right of voting to women, at least in all matters affecting taxes. More stringent divorce laws are urged. The property of married women, it is suggested, should be taxed in the name of the woman herself instead of her husband.

The Reading Clerk of the Senate, W. R. Harper, Esq., is a son of the editor of the Oklahoma States, and is a young man of brilliant intellect and high promise. We are glad to learn of his good fortune. Credit is assured that he will do himself credit in this position.—See-Show Gazette.

## About Four Names.

It was a circumstance often remarked upon in the course of the war that there should be two men prominent on the opposite sides with names so nearly identical as Jefferson Davis, Commander-in-chief of the Confederate forces, and Jefferson Davis, a military leader of high rank in the Union Army. It is probable that the newspaper headlines announcing the death of Jefferson Davis in this city on Sunday last, gave a momentary impression to nine-tenths of their readers that the ex-President of the collapsed Confederacy had passed away. There was in the two names another similarity of names not quite so well known, but fully as striking, that of Gen. Geo. B. McClellan, of the Union Army, and Gen. George B. McClellan, of the Confederates. The last named gentleman hailed from Oklahoma county, Mississippi, and is an esteemed member of the Yale College class of 1868.—Inter-Ocean.

## UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP.

Proceedings of the Democratic Caucus. FIRST NIGHT. FRIDAY, January 9, 1880. The Democratic-Conservative members of the Legislature met in Caucus at 7 P. M., at the Hotel of the Louisiana. Mr. Humphries of Lowndes, was called to the Chair. Secretary of Senate, and Clerk of House, were present. The first business in order being the selection of a Chairman, the following gentlemen were placed in nomination: Senators Biles, Reynolds, Jarman and Cowan. A resolution that a plurality vote elect, was adopted. The Caucus proceeded to vote by ballot, with the following results:

Reynolds 88  
Jarman 82  
Cowan 8  
Biles 8  
Senator Biles took the Chair. He said they had assembled pursuant to call, for the purpose of taking into consideration the nomination of U. S. Senator. He thanked the caucus for the honor, and hoped that the results of their deliberations would be for the honor, integrity and welfare of the party. Mr. Humphries moved that the Chair appoint a committee of seven, three from the Senate and four from the House, to select the rules of the Caucus. Adopted. A motion was made to reconsider the motion just passed. Senator Jarman, seconded it. Mr. Humphries moved that the rules of the Caucus be reconsidered. The motion was carried. A resolution limiting time of speeches was adopted. The motion to reconsider was adopted. Mr. Reynolds moved that the Rules of the Caucus be reconsidered. The motion was carried. Mr. Jarman moved that the Rules of the Caucus be reconsidered. The motion was carried. Mr. Reynolds offered a substitute, as follows:

Resolved, That all opponents of regular nomination of the Democratic party be excluded from participation in the proceedings of this Caucus. That all members of the Legislature who claim to be members of the Democratic-Conservative party, and pledge themselves to the support of the Democratic-Conservative party in the future, be admitted to participation in the Caucus. A motion was made to table, which was lost. Mr. Humphries offered an amendment to the amendment, to allow five minutes for each speaker in the recent balloting. Lost. A vote was then taken. Senator Reynolds' substitute, and it was adopted by a vote of 71 to 41.

A motion was made that the name of Peter Mitchell, colored, of Washington county, be placed on the roll, also claiming to be a member of the caucus. Mr. Barksdale, of Copiah, also fell into line. Mr. Moore, colored, of Issaquah, had his name placed on the roll. Mr. J. W. Bowers, of Madison, placed his name on the roll. Mr. Gibbs moved to adjourn until 8 o'clock Monday night, and then proceed to ballot for U. S. Senator. Carried by a vote of 70 to 54. A motion to table resulted in a tie vote, 54 to 54, and the Chair declared the motion lost by its vote. Mr. Reynolds moved to adjourn till Monday night at 10 o'clock. A motion to table was carried. Senator J. P. Carter, moved to proceed to ballot for U. S. Senator. Carried by a vote of 70 to 54.

Senators Carter, Singleton, and Representatives Wolfe, were elected tellers. Mr. McClure moved that a majority of the votes cast, nomination be adopted.

Senators King, placed in nomination Hon. Ethel Barksdale, of Hinds. Mr. Lewis of Claiborne nominated Hon. O. R. Singleton, of Madison. Mr. Andrews of Adams, nominated Gen. E. C. Wallcut, of Grenada. The gentlemen making the nominations, each made eloquent speeches in advocacy of their favorites.

FIRST BALLOT.  
Barksdale 50 1/2  
O. R. Singleton 44  
E. C. Wallcut 44  
J. Z. George 2  
Total vote 139  
Necessary to a choice 70

SECOND BALLOT.  
Barksdale 53  
O. R. Singleton 40  
E. C. Wallcut 40  
J. Z. George 1  
Total vote 134  
Necessary to a choice 67

THIRD BALLOT.  
Barksdale 62 1/2  
Singleton 42  
Wallcut 30 1/2  
Stone 1  
Total vote 136  
Necessary to a choice 68

FOURTH BALLOT.  
Barksdale 51 1/2  
Singleton 41  
Wallcut 41  
Stone 1  
Total vote 134  
Necessary to a choice 67

FIFTH BALLOT.  
Barksdale 62 1/2  
Singleton 36  
Wallcut 36  
Stone 1  
Total vote 135  
Necessary to a choice 68

SIXTH BALLOT.  
Barksdale 62 1/2  
Singleton 36  
Wallcut 36  
Stone 1  
Total vote 135  
Necessary to a choice 68

## SEVENTEENTH BALLOT.

Barksdale 62 1/2  
Singleton 36  
Wallcut 36  
Stone 1  
Total vote 135  
Necessary to a choice 68

THIRD NIGHT. TUESDAY, JAN. 13, 1880. The Caucus met pursuant to adjournment, promptly at 7:30 o'clock. Senator Biles, in place of Mr. Taylor, of Lee, who was excused on account of sickness. The Caucus immediately proceeded to the business of the day.

THIRTEENTH BALLOT.  
Barksdale 62 1/2  
Singleton 36  
Wallcut 36  
Stone 1  
Total vote 135  
Necessary to a choice